아이소맵을 이용한 결함신호 분류에 관한 연구

A Study on Isomap-based Damage Signal Classification

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1. Introduction

The global coordinates generated from Isomap algorithm provide a simple way to analyze and manipulate high dimensional observations in terms of their intrinsic nonlinear degrees of freedom. Thus, Isomap can find globally meaningful coordinates and nonlinear structure of complex data sets, while neither principal component analysis (PCA) nor multidimensional scaling (MDS) are successful in many cases. It is demonstrated that the adapted Isomap algorithm successfully enhances the quality of pattern classification for damage identification in various numerical examples. Isomap is a nonlinear generalization of MDS.

Here, damage in a structure is simulated by reducing stiffness of specific location of finite element of cantilevered beam model. This study intends to compare the performance of PCA and Isomap in terms of classifying damage-sensitive features such as patterns of modal frequency variation. Preliminary results using numerical simulation show that Isomap is an effective tool for classifying the pattern of modal frequency shift, which can be exploited to solve practical damage detection problems.

2. Isomap Algorithm

Isomap is a nonlinear generalization of classical MDS. The main idea is to perform MDS, not in the input space, but in the geodesic space of the nonlinear data sets. The geodesic distances represent the shortest paths along the curved surface of the data sets measured as if the surface were flat. This can be approximated by a sequence of short steps between neighboring sample points. Isomap then applies MDS to the geodesic rather than straight line distances to find a low-dimensional mapping that preserves these pairwise distances (Ghodsi Ali 2006). Isomap's global coordinates provide a simple way to analyze and manipulate high-dimensional observations in terms of their intrinsic nonlinear degrees of freedom (Tenenbaum JB, de Silva V, and Langford JC 2000).

3. Cantilevered Beam Example

A numerical simulation is conducted to validate the damage detection performance using data classification techniques such as PCA and Isomap. For simplicity, it is assumed that damage occurs in the form of stiffness reduction at a specific location of finite elements. The schematic drawing of the cantilevered beam is shown in Fig 1.

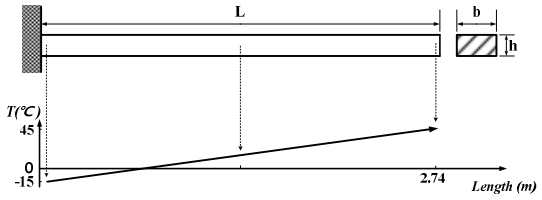

Fig. 1 Schematics of a cantilevered beam having a temperature gradient along the beam.

The variation of the first ten modal frequencies due to local reduction of stiffness value in specific damage locations is visually classified using PCA and Isomap, respectively. This attempt becomes significant as the quality of damage detection result using modal frequency change rapidly deteriorates due to unharmful environmental effects such as temperature gradient.

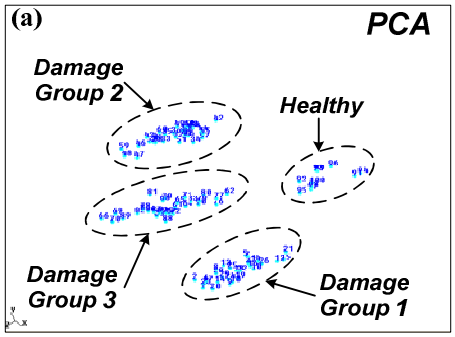

Fig. 2 Classification result for the single damage group: PCA simulation

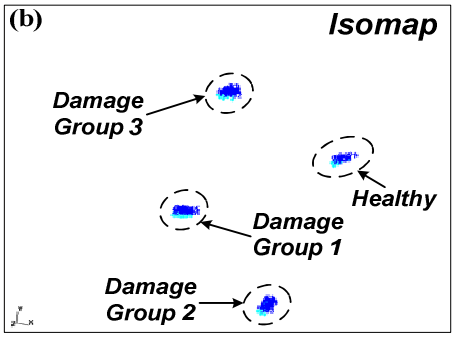

Fig. 3 Classification result for the single damage group: Isomap algorithm simulation

The damage classification results using PCA and Isomap are illustrated in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Note that all the classification plots are projected on three-dimensional space. Although both PCA and Isomap successfully classified single-damage scenarios, it is obvious that Isomap-based method (Fig. 3) outperformed the PCA (Fig. 2) in terms of level of separation and grouping toward uniform data. Speaking of PCA-based results, damage group 1 and 2 may not be distinctly separable without knowing the true group of damage locations.

4. Conclusions

PCA and Isomap-based data classification technique is applied to a structural damage localization problem using numerical simulations. The preliminary results show that Isomap-based classification can be a powerful candidate for replacing PCA-based damage detection under the influence of environmental effects such as temperature gradient in a structure.

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